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L. Quincy Mumford Dies at Age 78
Librarian of Congress for Two Decades

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress from 1954 to 1974, died on Sunday, August 15, at his home in Washington, D.C. He had been ill for some time with a heart ailment. Mr. Mumford was 78 years old.

Uniquely qualified for the position of Librarian of Congress—he was the first of eleven administrators of the nation's library to be a graduate of a library school—Dr. Mumford presided over the institution during some of the most eventful years of his history.

Daniel J. Boorstin, the current Librarian of Congress, paid tribute to Mr. Mumford saying, "Quincy's stewardship of the Library of Congress was marked by a period of tremendous expansion in staff, services, and facilities. When Quincy took over the Library there was a staff of 1,600 and an appropriation of $9.4 million, and when I became Librarian 20 years later this had grown to 4,500 employees and a $96 million appropriation. One of his greatest triumphs was the achievement of the James Madison Memorial Building. His tenure saw an exciting expansion of foreign acquisitions making the Library's collections pre-eminent in the world. The introduction of automation under his leadership brought unimaginable improvements in the Library's services to the Congress, the world of scholarship, and libraries. He was a man of quiet dignity, deep integrity, and a ready wit. The Library of Congress and the scholarly and library community owe much to Quincy. I feel I have lost a wise and valued friend."

Mr. Mumford served a year past his intended retirement at the request of the President. President Ford said at the time of the Librarian's retirement, "During your stewardship, the demands on the Library's facilities and staff have multiplied, and your own challenging responsibilities have similarly changed and increased. But you have unfailingly discharged your duties in a manner which has properly won the respect and admiration of your many friends in the Congress and the lasting gratitude of all your fellow citizens."

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It was during Mr. Mumford's administration that the Library opened its first acquisition centers abroad in New Delhi and Cairo; the way was paved for automation by a feasibility study concluding that cataloging, searching, indexing, and document retrieval were technically and economically sound in large research libraries; the Rosenwald Collection of 700 rare books was acquired; the Main Reading Room of the Library underwent major renovation; a National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging was established which expanded the foreign procurement program and inaugurated a centralized cataloging program for foreign acquisitions; the Congressional Research Service established its series of seminars on public policy issues for Members of Congress; the Cataloging in Publication Program (CIP) became operational; the Presidential Papers microfilming program was undertaken; and studies were initiated which resulted in the first revision of copyright law in more than 50 years.

Born in Ayden, N.C., on December 11, 1903, he received a bachelor of arts degree from Duke University in 1925 and a master's degree from the same university in 1928. He began his career as a librarian as a student assistant in the Duke University library; in 1926 he became head of its circulation department and in 1928, the acting chief of Reference and Circulation.

While at Columbia University (1928–29), where he obtained his bachelor's degree in library science, Mr. Mumford served as an assistant in the library.

In 1929, he joined the staff of the New York Public Library as a reference assistant. There he served as general assistant in charge of the Director's Office, 1932–35, executive assistant and chief of the Preparation Division, 1936–43, and executive assistant and coordinator of the General Service Divisions, 1943–

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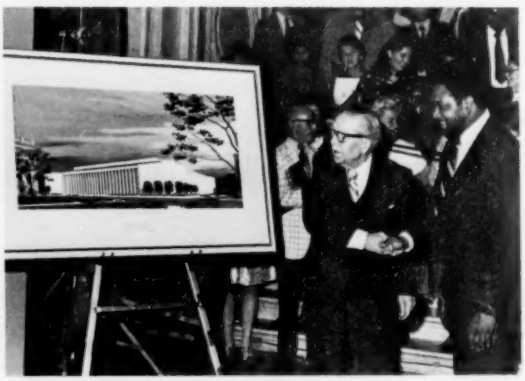
Harold H. Burton, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, administers the oath of office to Mr. Mumford in a ceremony installing him as 11th Librarian of Congress on September 8, 1954, while Verner W. Clapp, Chief Assistant Librarian, looks on.



Mr. Mumford receives a watercolor rendering of the Madison Building as a retirement gift from Jack McDonald, 1974 WRA president, on the occasion of the December 20, 1975, carol sing in the Great Hall.

45. In 1940, at the request of the then-Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish, Mr. Mumford was granted a leave of absence to organize the Processing Department of the Library of Congress and to serve a year as its director. In 1945 he was appointed assistant director of the Cleveland Public Library and in 1950 became its director. He held this position until

President Truman signs the visitor's register on June 21, 1957, as Mr. Mumford watches.

An historic gathering of four men named Librarian of Congress during a program on October 2, 1979, honoring Archibald MacLeish: (left to right) Luther H. Evans, Archibald MacLeish, Daniel J. Boorstin, and L. Quincy Mumford.

his appointment as Librarian of Congress four years later.

Mr. Mumford served as chair of the Board of Visitors of Duke University, president of the American Library Association, and on the Board of Advisors of Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collections and other national and international committees.

His first wife, Permelia Stevens Mumford died in 1961.

Survivors include his wife, Betsy Perrin Mumford; a daughter by his first marriage, Mrs. Lawrence Deane of Philadelphia; three stepchildren, Lt. Col. Barry Fox, Mrs. Peter V. Swindler, and Mrs. Elmer C. Holt; and 12 grandchildren.

A memorial service was held on August 21 at St. Alban's Church, Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The family suggests contributions be made to the Library of Congress L. Quincy Mumford Fund for the purchase of retrospective children's literature, or to Children's Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Fine Print Exhibition Opens

An exhibition consisting of 60 recent acquisitions of fine prints will open on Thursday, September 2, in the ground floor gallery area, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building. The prints, acquired since the late 1970s, reflect the Library's interest in the technique and history of printmaking.

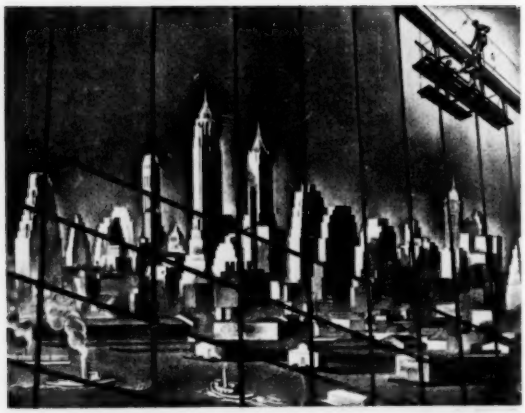
Several striking gifts are on view for the first time, among them six of 14 progressive proofs of Jim Dine's *Woodcut Bathrobe,* and prints by David Hockney, Leonard Baskin, Peter Milton, and Czechoslovakian artists Albin Brunovsky and Alex Mlynárčik.

There is a selection of lithographs printed during the first three decades following the invention of that medium in 1796, representing different approaches to lithography in its earliest experimental stages.

Prints deposited for copyright which are included in the exhibit are by Christo, Robert Cottingham, Claes Oldenburg, Fairfield Porter, Philip Pearlstein, Joseph Raffael, James Rosenquist, Don Nice, Pat Steir, and William T. Wiley.

Frank Stella's lithography, silkscreen, and letterpress piece in 42 colors from 31 plates, 10 stencils, and a block represents the extraordinary technical levels recently achieved in printmaking.

The fine print collection at the Library of Congress contains approximately 100,000 prints ranging from the beginning of printmaking in the 15th century to the present. A major contribution to the modern print collection came from the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Bequest which followed Joseph Pennell's death in 1926. Between 1943 and 1977, the Library sponsored the National Exhibition of Prints, an open, juried competition which was in accord with Pennell's wish to encourage living artists and which was a great source of modern print acquisitions.



A 1938 lithograph by Louis Lozowick entitled "Repairing Brooklyn Bridge."

"Recent Acquisitions of Fine Prints" will be open to the public 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. weekdays and 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekends and holidays.

Library of Congress Publications

Ongoing Publications

The Annual Report of The Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1981. ISSN 0083–1565. Washington, D.C., 1982. (xiii, 125 p. plus appendixes and index) For sale for $13 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 030–000–00141–9) or in person only from the Information Counter, ground floor, Jefferson Building.

Braille Book Review, ISSN 0006–873X. Vol. 51, No. 3. May–June 1982. This bimonthly annotated listing of books added to the Library of Congress national braille collection also reports on free library services for blind and visually handicapped readers, announces books on loan from independent agencies, and lists popular magazines produced in braille. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicappped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20542.

Library of Congress Subject Headings. (Microfiche ed.) ISSN 0361–5243. June 1981. Subscriptions to the 1981 cumulative quarterlies in 24x microfiche are available for $60 from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541.

Music, Books on Music and Sound Recordings. ISSN 0092–2838. 1981 annual volume. (653 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service for $80.

The Musical Mainstream. ISSN 0364–7501. Vol. 6, No. 4. July–August 1982. This bimonthly magazine contains original articles, reprints from national music periodicals, and a list of additions of music collections of interest to blind and physically handicapped musicians. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress. ISSN 0041–7939. Vol. 39, No. 3. Summer 1982. (pp. 129–195). For sale for $3.50 this issue, or $12 a year, domestic, and $15 a year, foreign, from the Superintendent of Documents (Stock No. 030–000–72017–2) or in person only from the Information Counter, ground floor, Jefferson Building.

Supplement to Library of Congress Subject Headings. (Book form) 1980 annual cumulation. (452 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at $45 for the 1980 subscription year.

Talking Book Topics. ISSN 0039–9183. Vol. 48, No. 3. May–June 1982. Vol. 48, No. 4. July–August 1982. This bimonthly annotated listing of books added to the Library of Congress national talking-book collection includes news about free library services for blind and physically handicapped readers and lists popular magazines recorded on cassettes and discs. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Update. ISSN 0160–9203. Vol. 5, No. 5. July–September 1982. This quarterly newsletter reports information for and about volunteer programs and individual volunteers who produce recorded and braille material and maintain equipment used by talking-book readers. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

APPENDIX

Reports on the Annual Conference of the American Library Association
Philadelphia, Pa., July 10–15, 1982

NPAC and Special Foreign Acquisitions Program

On Sunday evening, July 11, the Library of Congress held a reporting session for librarians interested in the latest developments in the Library's National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging and the Special Foreign Acquisitions Programs. During the first hour Robert A. Davis, assistant to the Library's director for acquisitions and overseas operations, reported on Library of Congress cataloging and acquisition services in general. The second hour was devoted to an update by Rodney Sarle, chief of the Overseas Operations Division, on the Library's overseas acquisition programs covering the Middle East, Eastern Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.

Mr. Davis noted that the Library has requested $233,760,000 to support its activities during fiscal year 1983. Of this total $2,925,249 is for growing workload and new programs, most of which pertain to the Library's efforts to bolster preservation of materials in its collections. Of the 60 new positions requested, six are earmarked for a special program to improve the Library's acquisitions coverage of Africa and the Middle East.

Future funding for the processing and distribution of U.S. Government documents to the Library's official partners abroad remains uncertain. This year the amount appropriated for this purpose to the Smithsonian Institution, which has legal responsibility for the distribution, was sufficient to prepare and dispatch shipments for only the first quarter of the year. A donation of $200,000 from concerned agencies of the Executive Branch and from the Library of Congress itself will insure that for the remainder of the fiscal year the Library's overseas exchange partners will receive the most important titles. The Library continues to work closely with the Congress and with other Government agencies to identify a source of funding for future years. To minimize future expenditures for supplying materials to exchange partners overseas, the Joint Committee on Printing of the U.S. Congress has authorized the conversion to microfiche of the great majority of documents distributed abroad.

Mr. Davis described the Library's current efforts to improve acquisition control through the creation of machine-readable acquisitions records on the Library's Automated Process Information File. Over the past year, to gain control over the tremendous influx of materials from the People's Republic of China (PRC), the Library has used overtime and detailed staff to create and input brief romanized acquisition records for them. Currently the acquisition divisions are recruiting additional staff to cope with future receipts from the PRC and acquisitions staff now on board is being trained to create automated acquisition records for newly received titles from other countries as well.

During the first six months of fiscal year 1982, the Library's cataloging production ran 72 percent of what it was for the comparable period of fiscal year 1980, the last year before the implementation of AACR 2 and the freezing of the Library's manual catalogs. One major impediment to attaining pre-AACR 2 productivity levels has been the need to search both the manual and online catalog and to follow complex procedures for transferring bibliographical data from one catalog to the other. To remove the impediment, the Library plans this fall to simplify procedures by switching entirely to the automated catalog for searching and cataloging incoming materials. The planning, training, and automation changes necessary to implement the switch have been incorporated into a project known as Total Online Searching of Cataloging Activities (TOSCA).

The growth of arrearages of materials in Arabic, Hebrew, and Armenian which occurred over the past year because of staffing difficulties has now stopped since descriptive cataloging in these languages has resumed. Additional descriptive cataloging staff has been hired to process materials in Ottoman, Turkish, and Spanish. The huge increase in receipts from the PRC over the past year has created an arrearage of Chinese materials awaiting descriptive cataloging. The Subject Cataloging Division has completely eliminated a backlog of materials descriptively cataloged under AACR 1. The division is planning to hire additional catalogers to handle legal and Chinese-language publications since arrearages in these two areas have developed over the past several months.

Mr. Davis reported that the Library's automated data base now contains approximately three quarters of a million authority records, 50,000 of which have been contributed by libraries participating in the Name Authority Cooperative Project (NACO). Currently there are 24 libraries participating in NACO.

The Library of Congress hopes by late fall to have authority records for series available online and plans then to convert to machine-readable form the approximately 40,000 manual series authority records created to date under AACR 2. Distribution of these automated authority records is not expected to occur until sometime in calendar year 1983. By fall, the Library plans to have operational a system for online creation of name authority records.

Two cooperative cataloging projects are now in the planning stage under which libraries would contribute to the Library's automated data base both bibliographical and authority records. Under one project the University of Chicago will have online access to the automated catalog to create records for retrospective scientific materials, and under the other Harvard University will be online to the Library of Congress to produce records for current materials. It is unlikely that either project will be implemented until the end of the calendar year or somewhat later.

Sometime next fall, the Library of Congress expects to begin creating machine-readable records for musical materials, both manuscript and printed music as well as music and nonmusic sound recordings. The data base containing these records will be completely separate from other Library of Congress automated data bases and will include CIP records for musical publications. Distribution of automated records will probably begin in April 1983, the beginning of the next distribution year.

As part of an overall effort to improve the Library's acquisition and bibliographical control of microforms, the staff of the Microform Reading Room, after months of planning and training, has begun creating machine-readable minimal-level records for microforms added to the collections of the reading room. Plans are under way to insure the availability of automated minimal-level records for microforms added to the collections of other custodial units of the Library and for titles which the Library microfilms for preservation purposes.

Concerned over delays in the upgrading of CIP records to full MARC records, the Library has given high priority to claiming copies of published titles containing CIP data which participating publishers have failed to meet their obligation to submit to the Library of Congress. The results of this effort so far have been very encouraging as they have resulted in receipt of a large percentage of the titles for which claims have been issued. The final report of a survey of American libraries regarding the CIP Program which the Library conducted last year under a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., is now available from the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service for $5 a copy.

Mr. Davis concluded his report by stating that the Library will begin producing the *National Union Catalog* in register/index format in 1983. Initially there will be four separate registers available covering (1) printed monographs in all languages, (2) printed monographs published in the United States, (3) audiovisual materials, and (4) cartographic materials. All of these registers will have indexes by author, title, subject, and series and the Cartographic Materials Register will also have a Geographic Classification Code Index. The Library will cease publishing the current NUC, the *Subject Catalog,* and the *Monographic Series Catalog* after the 1982 annuals of these publications have appeared. The future of the *Chinese Cooperative Catalog* depends upon the results of a survey of East Asian libraries now under way.

In his review of developments in the overseas programs, Mr. Sarle reported that the second cumulative list of Brazilian serials, prepared by the Library's office in Rio de Janerio, is scheduled for distribution late this year. A library not already on the mailing list for *Accessions List: Brazil* may request a copy from the New Delhi office, which is responsible for its printing and distribution. It was also reported that in a recent survey of the 47 American research libraries participating in the Library's overseas programs, 14 indicated interest in joining the Library's Brazilian program should it ever be opened to other institutions.

In regard to the programs administered by the New Delhi office, Mr. Sarle noted that with the fiscal year 1983 billings for Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal, the charge for publications will reflect anticipated costs to be incurred, unlike previous years when a uniform rate was used for all participants. In addition, the New Delhi office will maintain accounts for each participant so that any unused portion of the publication charge may be carried over to the following year, an arrangement benefitting those who have reduced serial and language selections.

Although good progress has been made in developing the software required for the computers destined for the New Delhi office, their installation has been tentatively rescheduled to early 1983.

A new subject selection profile for the Indian program is being designed by the Overseas Operations Division to allow participants to select subject, language, and geographical categories more precisely fitting their needs. Implementation of the profiles will follow the installation of the minicomputers and the development of the programming related to selection and accounting control.

Gene Smith, field director of the New Delhi office, reports that the shift in October 1981 from containerized shipments to bulk bags not only assures a steadier flow of packages to participants, albeit at a

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STAFF NEWS

Stress Programs Continue
Next Seminar on Problem Solving

The Health Assistance Committee has now presented three of its planned five lunchtime programs on stress and how to deal with it. The final two programs will be held in September and October.

Shown sitting (opposite, left to right) are Bette Taylor, Government Division; Margareth DeLaGiroday, speaker; Anne Wolfe, American Law Division; Susan Hayduchok, Shared Cataloging Division; and Migdon Segal, Science Policy Division. Standing (left to right) are Cornell Lawrence, CRS Office of Management and Administrative Services and chair of the Health Assistance Committee; Michael Miller, MARC Editorial Division; and Vivian Fitzgerald, Descriptive Cataloging Division.

On September 23, Olga Padilla from the Staff Training and Development Office will discuss problem-solving techniques to deal with causes of stress. The Thursday discussion will be held in the Whittall Pavilion.

The final session on Wednesday, October 13, will be presented by Skipton Leonard. A clinical psychologist in private practice, Dr. Leonard will talk about stress relief techniques and demonstrate practical exercises. The lecture will be given in the James Madison Building Assembly Room.

The first three programs were well attended. An overflow crowd at the first seminar made a second showing necessary of the film, "Managing Stress." During the second program in June, Matthew Parker of the George Washington University Medical Center discussed exercise and its stress-relieving effects. At the July meeting Margareth DeLaGiroday, a nutritionist from the Dornsbach School of Nutrition, spoke on the topic of nutrition and stress.

The Health Assistance Committee is a Library-wide, joint labor-management advisory committee created under the authority of the Library's labor contracts with AFSCME and CREA. Its purpose is to encourage and promote the Library's Health Assistance Program, and generally to assist employees with problems relating to emotional health, alcoholism, and drug dependency.

Montessori Scholar Will Speak At September 17 Program

The Women's Studies Discussion Group, which is affiliated with the LC Scholars' Committee, will hold its next meeting on Friday, September 17, at 12:30 p.m. in room 324A (Page School) of the Jefferson Building. One of the Library's long-time researchers will discuss unique papers unearthed in the Copyright Office.

Lena L. Gitter of the International Montessori Society has lectured and published widely on the Montessori method of education and was a classmate of Erik Erikson and Bruno Bettelheim when they studied in Europe under Maria Montessori. Last year, she was contacted by staff of the Copyright Office who had discovered 53 unpublished lectures given by Maria Montessori in the United States from 1913 to 1918. Mrs. Gitter has been studying the papers, which are now in the public domain, and preparing them for publication. For this lunchtime program, she will focus on Maria Montessori's remarks about women's roles and status in society, women as educators and physicians, and the feminist movement in Europe and America during those years. The lectures contain an immense wealth of information in many other areas as well and represent only a few of the large number of such unpublished papers currently being prepared for microfilming by the Copyright Office.

All interested staff and researchers are invited

(Continued on third page)

Serial and Government Publications Division Occupies New Quarters

Serial and Government Publications Division chief Donald F. Wisdom (center) and Warren M. Tsuneishi (right), director for area studies, Research Services, examine the new cabinets for microfilm on opening day—May 11—for the new Newspaper and Current Periodical Room (LM 133). William E. Laing, reference librarian in the division, is in the background.

A new and attractively furnished seating area provides comfortable accommodations for readers using display copies of current periodicals.

The first reader to visit the new reading room is baseball historian Al Kermisch, a regular user of the Library of Congress, pictured here being assisted by reference librarian Karen Wood.

One end of the reading room contains the division's reference collection and 100 spaces for readers (right photograph), while the other end of the room is used for microfilm readers (photograph above) and reader-printers. The division's new quarters boast 58 individual reading stations for using microfilm.

Eugene P. Sweeney (back to camera) works in the Newspaper Preservation Unit, located adjacent to the reading room. On the right is unit supervisor Myron B. Chace, Jr.

Staff members who work in the division's units for processing periodicals and government publications include Duane M. Carter (on the left) and H. Thomas Bowker (right).

Pictured in the division's stack area for periodicals in the basement is staff member Zoelin R. Washington.

Photographs by David Doyle

Montessori Scholar Will Speak At September 17 Program
(Continued from first page)

to attend the discussion group. Additional information on this program or the group may be obtained by calling Sarah Pritchard, reference specialist in women's studies in the General Reading Rooms Division, ext. 75520.

Book Sale Set for September 16
Donations Needed!

The eleventh annual Library of Congress Professional Association Book Sale will be held on Thursday, September 16, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the southwest curtain exhibit area above the Great Hall, on the second floor. Donations of books, magazines, records, and prints are now being solicited.

As an added incentive the first hour of the sale will be open only to those Library of Congress employees who have donated material to the sale. Members of the LCPA will be granted admittance to the sale from 10 a.m. to noon. Beginning at noon and continuing until 4 p.m., all items will be sold to staff and the public.

For information regarding collection locations please consult next week's *Information Bulletin* or call Tom Carr on ext. 76508.

Program to Address Classification

The Library of Congress Professional Association is sponsoring a program entitled "Increasing Subject Access Through Classification" to be held at 12 noon on September 15th, 1982, in the Assembly Room (LM 649) of the Madison Building. The speakers will be John P. Comaromi, chief of the Library of Congress Decimal Classification Division, and Pauline Atherton Cochrane, professor of library science at Syracuse University. They will discuss the theory and practice of organizing collections in a classified scheme as well as the retrieval and display of information from online systems.

A signer will be present to interpret for the hearing impaired.

Staff members whose attendance at noontime programs may require time exceeding the normal lunch period should consult their supervisors.

Birth Announcements

Mr. and Mrs. Benard Eagleston are the parents of a son, Sean Edward, born on August 6 at Southern Maryland Hospital. Mrs. Eagleston is a telecommunication attendant in the Communications Unit, Central Services Division, and Mr. Eagleston is employed by the Middle Atlantic Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

George and Annette Nebel are the parents of a daughter, Sarah Ann, born on June 14. Mr. Nebel is a manager with the Radio Shack stores in Virginia, and Mrs. Nebel is an office assistant in the Library Environment Resources Office.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: E. Caskey, head, property control unit, GS–11, P&S, 20268; Lynne Crowley, analyst in life sciences, GS–7, CRS SPR, 20127; Sandy Hill, clerk-typist, GS–3, AL/NP, 20405; Mary Hufford, folklife specialist, GS–11, AFC, 20077; David Larsen, processing clerk, GS–4, Mss, 20303; Gholam Vafai, legal specialist, GS–11, LL NEA, 20348; David Williamson, preliminary cataloger, GS–5, Desc Cat, 20250.

Temporary Appointment: Gordon Eagle, clerk/messenger, GS–3, CRS C, 20211; Michael Zuessman, research assistant, GS–5, NLS/BPH, 20150.

Reappointment: Joan Kelly, copyright examiner, GS–9, Cop Exam, 20187.

Temporary Reappointment: Frederick Augustyn, Jr., cataloger, GS-7, P&P, NP.

Resignations: William Bloss, NLS/BPH; Janice Bridgers, NLS/BPH; Sandra Cooke, Trng; Deirdre Donahue, Publ; Angela Eaves, CRS EPW; Patricia Harrison, FRD; Mary Hickinbotham, FRD; George Kapanoske, CRS L; Donald King, CRS S; Judith McVerry, CRS MAS; Gailya Osborne, P&P; Bernard Ralph, Bldgs; Cheryl Talley, Eur; Alphonse Trezza, FLC; Debora Wilson, Cop Cat.

higher cost, but cuts shipping time from three to six months to an average of two-and-a-half months.

Microfiche copies of selected publications, both current and retrospective, are now available for India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. Subscriptions to sets on a country basis may be placed or individual titles may be ordered from the Photoduplication Service. Part 3, Vol. 1, No. 12, of *Accessions List: South Asia* gives titles previously microfiched as well as all titles currently being microfilmed. The January 1982 and subsequent issues of the *Accessions List* indicate titles newly added to the program. The New Delhi office intends to expand its microfilming program to include popular Indian serials in newspaper format at an early date.

The Karachi office is offering Iranian publications available in Pakistan, but acquired heretofore only for the Library of Congress, to interested libraries which now participate in the Special Foreign Currency Program or which have agreed to join for Iran only. Iranian titles listed in *Accessions List: Middle East* will be distributed to the 19 libraries which have chosen this service effective October 1983. As a further extension of assistance the Karachi office will have Afghani titles listed in *Accessions List: South Asia,* now available only to the Library of Congress, microfiched at the Library's facility in New Delhi for sale through the Photoduplication Service by the end of 1982. By extending the network of sources within Pakistan, especially to secondary publishing centers, Eunice Gupta, field director of the Karachi office, has doubled the intake of Pakistani monographs and tripled the number of new Pakistani serial titles acquired this fiscal year compared to last.

Mr. Sarle reported that a microfiche program for the Cairo office will be launched with the September/October 1982 issue of *Accessions List: Middle East.* Order for sets by subregion (Nile Valley, Fertile Crescent, Arabian Peninsula, and North Africa) or for titles may be placed with the Photoduplication Service. Further details will be given in a flyer to be distributed to participants and subscribers to *Accessions List: Middle East.* Mr. Sarle also noted that the Cairo office has strengthened its acquisitions effort by enlisting a representative in Tunis who will acquire publications of Tunisia and Algeria for the program. Recent trips by Michael Albin, field director, to North Yemen and Saudi Arabia have resulted in improved receipts from these two countries. The hostilities in Lebanon and Iraq are expected to cut Lebanese and Iraqi receipts by the Cairo office. Egyptian publishing, also reflecting the volatile nature of the region, is down by about 35 percent compared with a year ago. Shipments to U.S. libraries participating in the Cairo programs are now being made by military postal service rather than international mail, thereby reducing shipping time from two to three months to two to three weeks.

The Nairobi office, headed by James Armstrong as field director, is now serving the New York Public Library, Yale Law Library, and the National Agriculture Library in addition to the Library of Congress, and, in a very small way, the Center for Research Libraries. The volume of publications being acquired has not changed significantly from that of a year ago.

Mr. Sarle reported that the microfiche program of the Jakarta office continues to make available many elusive publications to participants and to others through the Photoduplication Service. Approximately 50 percent of the Indonesian monographs currently acquired by the office are sent to the New Delhi office for microfiching. He also reported the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) is reducing its participation in the Southeast Asia program. Henceforth, CRL will acquire from the Jakarta office only monographs of government agencies, both central and provincial, and monographs in Chinese, Tamil, or in minor local dialects; serials are under review for possible cancellation. John C. Crawford, field director, has reported that the cumulative list of serials currently being acquired from Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei, supplementing 1970–76 and 1977–79 cumulations, is now in preparation. The University of Washington joined the Southeast Asia program this year for legal materials only. Others interested in joining this or any other program may inquire of the Overseas Operations Division for details.

[*Robert A. Davis* and *Rodney G. Sarle*]

Miscellaneous Meetings

Social Responsibilities Round Table
Feminist Task Force

The task force opened its conference events with a joint presentation and social hour with the principal women's groups within ALA, part of a continuing effort to help women get involved in ALA and to maintain a feminist presence in the association. Representatives from the following groups gave brief highlights of their organizations and activities: this task force's Committee on the Status of Women in Librarianship, the ERA Task Force, LAMA Women Administrators Discussion Group, the informal Women's Database Group, and the RASD Women's Materials and Women Library Users Discussion Group. In summarizing, many other groups which address women's issues were identified (such as the LAMA Racism and Sexism Awareness Discussion Group), and the point was made that feminist

librarians can actively pursue relevant concerns (for example, personnel policies, intellectual freedom, bias-free cataloging) in all ALA units. Women's groups and individual librarians in ALA were encouraged to subscribe and contribute information to Feminist Task Force's newsletter, *Women in Libraries*. The social hour that followed the program was supported by a contribution from Neal-Schuman Publishers, who have recently published a new work on the status of women in librarianship.

On Monday and Tuesday, July 12 and 13, the task force carried on its regular business meetings. As at every conference, task force members volunteered to monitor the exhibit areas for sexist or offensive display materials. For the first time in several years, no complaints were made. Other routine business included steering committee elections, conditions for distribution of the task force's mailing list, and the purchase of a large quantity of buttons which the task force will sell at conferences (showing the word "librarian" with a red female symbol superimposed). The Steering Committee reported on its decision to abandon the project to transcribe the tapes from the task force's preconference in 1980 and to donate $100 to Olivia Records, a feminist record label, to be listed on its 10th anniversary recording which will be produced live at Carnegie Hall.

The Feminist Task Force Elections Committee outlined criteria it has proposed for endorsement of candidates for ALA offices and Council. The task force will endorse candidates based on their past stand and voting record on issues of importance to the task force, their position on the ERA and on comparable worth, and their professional work style, principles, and commitment to feminist librarianship. The Sexual Harassment Committee reported on a mailing sent to contact major national organizations working on this problem and discussed the possibility of task force members participating in a nationwide survey about sexual harassment. The Coalitions Committee reported on meetings of the National Women's Studies Association and of the Women's Database Group. The task force is also monitoring activities of groups within ALA, for example, reviewing draft statements from the Intellectual Freedom Committee and lending support to RASD persons working on a grant from the Carnegie Fund for a reading list on the Equal Rights Amendment and similar legislation. Related to this last topic was the announcement that the ERA Task Force is being incorporated into a subcommittee of the Committee on the Status of Women in Librarianship.

The task force actively supported and initiated various resolutions being presented to ALA Council and membership, including several related to the ERA boycott, the move to abolish the Office for Library Outreach Services, and the abortion legislation introduced by Senator Hatfield which could have a detrimental impact on the ability of libraries to provide any abortion information. Because of the need for quick membership response to such motions, the task force decided to form a committee to draft and process resolutions during conferences.

[*Sarah Pritchard*]

Public Libraries Association/Urban Libraries Council

A. C. Strip, president of the Urban Libraries Council, presided at the July 10 program on "Planning for Austerity: The Dilemma of the City Library." Special guest Carl Elliott, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Alabama from 1949 to 1965, who was influential in securing passage of the Library Services and Construction Act, spoke briefly at the opening of the session. Mr. Elliott reaffirmed the importance of urban libraries as national resources deserving of Federal support. He urged that libraries be used to promote industrial development through their traditional role as "the people's university."

Lowell Martin, the featured speaker, began his "tale of two cities" by humorously comparing "stately and historic Philadelphia" to Dickens' London and "bright, wicked San Francisco" to Paris. In Dr. Martin's analysis, Philadelphia suffers from obsolete industries and a loss of jobs to exurbia, which has resulted in deteriorating neighborhoods. San Francisco, by contrast, has a thriving economy, high per capita income, and a population of upwardly mobile, sophisticated information users. With the passage of Proposition 13 in California, however, public funds from property taxes have been severely curtailed. Dr. Martin was hired as a consultant by both cities to study the alternatives available to the Free Library of Philadelphia and the San Francisco Public Library during these austere times. Both cities provide vivid case studies of the consequences resulting from limited public funds and reduced purchasing power on the part of urban libraries.

By all major indicators, Dr. Martin found that the shortage of funds has had a devastating impact on library services. Hours of service are down significantly over the past two decades in both libraries, and the portion of library budgets going to books and other materials has declined from 20 percent in the early 1970s to less than 10 percent in the 1980s. A reader has a 25 percent chance of finding a fairly recent, substantial publication in either library. Circulation is declining, but requests for reference assistance have increased. Both libraries have suffered drastic staff cuts which have resulted in shallow

reference service, but reference use of the Free Library of Philadelphia is up 20 percent in the last five years, and the same increase would probably be seen in San Francisco if telephone reference service could be improved. Job insecurity and the lack of resources to carry out the library's appointed tasks have resulted in plummeting staff morale.

While the libraries in Philadelphia and San Francisco were losing revenues, political pressures were forcing them to take on even more responsibilities. New branches were opened when old ones could not even be furnished. New services were being thrust upon the libraries when traditional services were already overextended. Dr. Martin outlined the various functions which both libraries were trying valiantly to carry out: each library was trying to remain a research collection for subject specialists, a "knowledge workshop," a media center for children, a back-up center for students whose school libraries were starving for funds, a community information center, an adult educational center or "people's university," and a free book store of popular books.

Dr. Martin emphasized that public libraries must choose from among these many functions when deciding what they can and cannot do during these austere times and that the choices should be made through the political process by the library's trustees as representatives of the community. It is in this way that libraries can "concentrate and strengthen" their services. The planning group in San Francisco, for example, came up with a decision to emphasize the educational and informational role of the library serving nonspecialists. Deemphasized, then, was the idea of the library as a research collection for subject specialists, a back-up center for students, or a collection of popular reading material.

Libraries are not currently serving younger adults who have become accustomed to sophisticated information services in their daily work and who represent the growing base of taxpayers in urban areas. Dr. Martin suggested that public libraries might make a greater investment in computerized information provision and dissemination, beyond automating their catalog records, and that, in any event, "the public library must find its place in the new order or essentially go out of the information business."

In San Francisco, Dr. Martin recommended that the city close 10 branch libraries to achieve a greater concentration and strengthening of services and to meet more effectively the needs of the population. No branch closings were recommended for Philadelphia because there was a need to rehabilitate deteriorating neighborhoods and the branch libraries were seen as an important cohesive element for the communities. Both cities experienced an upsurge of public interest in and support for library services as a result of Dr. Martin's study, leading him to believe that libraries enjoy a public esteem that is often unorganized and unexpressed but, when mobilized, can create the political climate necessary to increase public revenues for libraries. Both Philadelphia and San Francisco allocated additional funds to help implement the report findings and to prevent branch closings.

Dr. Martin closed his formal remarks by reiterating that libraries must have clear and compelling plans for serving the educational, informational, and recreational needs of their communities and that they cannot simply claim that they are losing their purchasing power. "Austerity may force us to fundamentals," he concluded, "and on this firm ground we may actually get more money. I think we may have a gambler's chance."

Keith Doms, director of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and John C. Frantz, director of the San Francisco Public Library, described their experiences in working with Lowell Martin to redefine the directions in which their libraries were moving. They described the anguish required to make decisions and face the wrath of community groups when closing branches or cutting services. The program closed with questions from the audience for Dr. Martin, Mr. Doms, and Mr. Frantz. [*Marianne Roos*]

OLOS Library Service for American Indian People Subcommittee

The establishment and development of tribal archives by native Americans and others was the subject of the program of this subcommittee of Office of Library Outreach Services on July 12. The program was cosponsored by the American Indian Library Association and was presented by Herman Viola, director of the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, and Nancy Fuller, assistant program manager, Office of Museum Programs, Smithsonian Institution.

A working version of a slide-tape program entitled "Tribal Archives" was shown, previewing a workshop being developed by Dr. Viola and Ms. Fuller for presentation in six national regions during the next year. The workshop and slide-tape program are intended to encourage native Americans to establish and develop archives and to provide basic information about the needs of such a program. It is being developed for viewing by tribal authorities who have the influence to spur the establishment of such archives. Practical considerations were emphasized for archive development, such as the value of archive programs, goals and priorities, types of materials in collections, conditions for use, budget, choosing the

proper space, necessary equipment, and functions and duties of staff.

One session of this workshop will be presented in Washington, D.C., next January. Already in the planning stage is the second phase of this program, which will focus on maintaining established archives.

[*Evelyn W. McCleaf*]

Library Instruction Round Table

The focus of the program presented by this round table was the innovative use of computer technology in library instruction. In general, three types of systems were discussed: those adopted by academic libraries to instruct students, those oriented primarily towards assisting the general public, and those suitable for both internal and external use.

Jill Fatzer of the University of Delaware Library reported on the use of a computer system (PLATO) to teach freshman English students library skills. The computer instruction is part of a required freshman course, as well as of a simlilar honors course. Students progress at their own pace and may repeat the lessons as needed. To insure mastery of the subject matter, all students are required to take a computer-administered post-test. Besides its instructional function, the system has recordkeeping and diagnostic faculties.

Another university library which makes use of computer technology for teaching purposes is the University of Bridgeport in Connecticut. Patricia Walsh reported on "Learning Research Skills," a computer management course which forms part of that university's core curriculum. The computerized format permits self-paced instruction with an element of individual contact. It allows a small staff (in the case of the University of Bridgeport, one person) to handle large numbers of students and minimizes the burden of recordkeeping imposed on the instructor.

The use of computer technology in academia is not limited to university libraries. Carol Daniel of the John Burrows School in St. Louis, Mo., discussed an orientation program designed to provide library instruction to seventh graders at that school. She also mentioned the Principia School, where high school classes learn to use computers as tools in completing assigned research projects.

An example of a computer service oriented towards the general public is INFORM, offered by Rockefeller Library at Brown University and by Providence (R.I.) Public Library. No keyboard is required. The user is presented a menu of choices via a touch-sensitive terminal. The goal is to provide answers by computer to those questions most frequently asked, thereby helping library users find these answers rapidly and with a minimum of intervention by librarians. Such a program also frees library staff to concentrate on the more pressing or difficult queries.

Christopher Wright of the Library of Congress Loan Division outlined a computer tutorial designed to teach first-time users to search SCORPIO. The purpose is to instruct novices in the use of available technology while leaving reference librarians available to deal with individuals requiring more detailed instruction or guidance.

Lynn McGrath of the Pikes Peak Library District in Colorado Springs, Colo., described a system suitable for both internal and external instruction. Many programs were mentioned, of which one of the most innovative is a two-phase system called CHILD I and SECRET. Oriented towards children, this system is written in a fantasy format of which the child is the hero. It teaches such concepts as the difference between fiction and nonfiction and the definition of library terms.

Staff at the Pikes Peak Library are also trained via computer. Trainees are placed alone in rooms containing computer terminals. They complete exercises alone but are given the telephone extensions of instructors working in nearby rooms. This provides a nonpressured learning environment and builds individual self-confidence.

Finally, Linda Sue Scott of GEAC Computers International, Inc., tried to plot the future of computer-assisted instruction in libraries. In her judgment, libraries are rapidly moving towards online tools as the norm. Decreasing hardware costs should lead to greater numbers of computers in schools and libraries, and self-instructive programs and terminal redesign should make computers more accessible to users. Even if online instruction becomes the dominant mode, however, she projects that computers will not supplant the human element. Rather, computers will permit instructors to concentrate their efforts on those individuals and those problems which genuinely require the most attention.

[*Ferolyn L. Meyer*]

LAMA/LITA Program on the Public Online Catalog Project

A capacity audience filled the Grand Ballroom of the Philadelphia Hilton on Sunday morning, July 11, to hear seven speakers on the timely topic of public online computer catalogs. C. Lee Jones of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., which is sponsoring a major research project on this subject, maintained the momentum by introducing and correlating the reports of the principal participants within the time limitations of the presentation.

Douglas Ferguson of the Research Libraries Group summarized the methodology of the first coordinated study of online computer catalogs among 30 library organizations. This project, which began in June 1980, consisted of a pilot study, a pretest, and a survey questionnaire of users and nonusers of public online catalogs. The objectives were to identify areas for improvement in the software, library support, and attractions to new users which would enhance the existing systems. After several refinements and modifications, data collection has now been completed and preliminary findings are already available.

Charles R. Hildreth of the Online Computer Library Center summarized the state of the art of Online Public Access Catalogs. His research compared the design components and functions of 10 existing catalogs. Analyzing up to 37 formats within each system, Mr. Hildreth found unique commands, unique displays, and unique identifiers among systems. There is "no basic core of common features." Because system designers are working in isolation, under the dual constraints of time and money, he concluded that it is presently "too soon for organization between systems."

Gary Lawrence of the University of California presented a few preliminary results on users and their use of online catalogs. Reporting that 93 percent of the users indicated they were very satisfied with online catalogs, Mr. Lawrence emphasized overwhelming user satisfaction. "They love it!" In addition searching by subject was the predominant mode. Finally, it was interesting that more men (60 percent) than women (40 percent) were users of online catalogs.

Neal Kaske of OCLC, Inc., reported on the nonuser segment of the research project. Understandably, the level of computer literacy correlated with the age and educational level of the nonuser. Nonusers were older and tended to concentrate in specialized areas, such as the sciences, while the users were younger and worked in more general fields of study, such as the liberal arts. Nonusers indicated a willingness to learn the systems, however, and appreciated the potential and services provided by the online catalogs. Cross tabulations to determine the validity of the data have yet to be performed and analyzed.

Joseph R. Matthews of J. Matthews and Associates emphasized three software interface problems whose solutions would enable the existing online catalogs to become more user friendly or "user cordial." He initially suggested the need for standards and consistency of codes on the screens to reduce user confusion. Second, he recommended improved methods to maintain bibliographic control and management of information retrieval. Finally, he suggested immediate enhancements in subject searching which would provide a short term solution to a long term problem.

Robert Zich of the Library of Congress Office of Planning and Development recommended seven organizational or environmental improvements which libraries should consider in support of their computer catalog services. While training manuals are an accepted and desirable form of documentation and instruction, Mr. Zich emphasized the need for more informative screen displays and staff support. For example, a PLATO-like system combined with personal assistance to those using it can be an economical and effective means of instruction. Libraries should also consider adding more terminals, free printers, and more comprehensive data bases. Retrospective conversion of older books should be supported because many patrons are unaware that many systems contain current titles only and many specifically asked that records of older books be added to the computer catalog. Finally, Mr. Zich supported the previous recommendations for improved subject access.

Edwin B. Brownrigg of the University of California discussed what users would like to have improved. His comments reinforced the previous recommendation for more natural language, more printers, more comprehensive indexing, linking of related works, and faster response time.

Questions from the audience ranged from gratitude for including public libraries in the survey to alarm over user privacy. Even though transactional log analysis of searches is planned, Douglas Ferguson reassured the group that users will not be identified and that their anonymity has been protected.

In summary, the preliminary findings of the first Public Online Catalog Project reinforced the idea that the various online systems are unique, and, at the same time, identified common areas for improvement. A call for better subject access, wider bibliographic coverage, as well as additional terminals and printers was the order of the day.

The final reports are planned for publication this fall and will be available in the professional literature.

[*Doria Beachell*]

Library Administration and Management Association

Women Administrators Discussion Group

"Women and Power(lessness)" was the title of this July 13 program meeting and of the keynote address

delivered by Jane Covey Brown, vice president and director for marketing, Goodmeasure, Inc. Ms. Brown stated that feminism requires the redefinition and redistribution of power. Power is not coercion, but the capacity to mobilize resources in order to get things done. Power is accumulated through activities and alliances, and activities must have discretion, visibility, and relevance. Jobs that are high in rules are low in discretionary power. Alliances include mentors, peers, and subordinates, all of whom can be sources of information and moral support. The speaker pointed out that women often are locked into powerless supervisory positions. The powerless must manage in the face of resistance and tend to become petty, controlling, and rules-minded. Only those with power have the opportunity to become effective leaders.

According to Ms. Brown, both individual effort and changes in organizational structure are essential in order to improve the status of women in librarianship. Individual effort includes risk taking, learning when to say yes and when to say no, taking developmental career steps, building relationships and alliances, and learning how to be political. Changes in organizational structure must include developing first-line supervisory jobs to increase the power of the person in the job and identifying talented leaders and supporting them in their mobility. Ms. Brown emphasized that leaders benefit by empowering others and that discretionary power is needed as far down the line in an organization as possible. Power generates power and giving it away does not diminish the supply.

The address was followed by comments from a reactor panel consisting of four librarians in high-level administrative positions: Maureen Pastine, Elizabeth Stroup, Linda Bretz, and Jane Robbins Carter. The panelists were in essential agreement with the speaker and offered insights and anecdotes from their experiences as women library administrators. They all emphasized the importance of finding a mentor or mentors to provide guidance and support in career development. They said that women who want to get ahead must work long hours and not limit themselves to the nine-to-five routine.

At the conclusion of the program, Ms. Brown and the panelists answered questions and responded to comments from a large and enthusiastic audience.

[*Judy Kessinger*]

PAS Union Relations for Managers Discussion

This newly formed Personnel Administration Section discussion group met on Tuesday, July 12. The discussion on several aspects of collective bargaining agreements and their effect on managing libraries was led by Jane Marshall of the University of Chicago. The discussion included the assessment and control of steward time in the unionized library environment, the impact of steward time on the library mission in times of tight budgets and limited personnel, provisions of various collective bargaining agreements regarding labor-management meetings, the impact of CRTs on libraries and labor negotiations, and a workshop being proposed at the University of Chicago to help managers improve their management skills within the unionized environment. Most attendees were personnel officers in libraries where collective bargaining agreements are already in effect. A labor relations questionnaire was distributed to attendees. Responses will be used to help assess the areas where further discussion would be fruitful. [*Marjorie Mastrangelo*]

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